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CATALOG

ABOUT NCJRS

Created by the National Institute of Justice in 1972, the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS) is one of the most extensive sources of information on criminal justice in the world. NCJRS now supports agencies within the U.S. Department of Justice's Office of Justice Programs and the National Institute of Corrections, Office of Community Oriented Policing Services, and Office of National Drug Control Policy.

Office of Justice Programs (OJP)

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov>
800-851-3420

Created in 1984 by the Justice Assistance Act, provides Federal leadership in developing the Nation's capacity to prevent and control crime, administer justice, and assist crime victims.

Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA)

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bja>
800-688-4252

Provides funding, training, technical assistance, and information to States and communities in support of innovative programs to improve and strengthen the Nation's criminal justice system.

Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS)

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs>
800-732-3277

The statistical arm of the U.S. Department of Justice, responsible for collecting, analyzing, and reporting data related to criminal victimization and the administration of justice.

National Institute of Justice (NIJ)

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij>
800-851-3420

The research, evaluation, and development bureau of the U.S. Department of Justice, whose mission is to develop knowledge that can help prevent and reduce crime and improve the criminal justice system.

Office for Victims of Crime (OVC)

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc>
800-627-6872

Committed to enhancing the Nation's capacity to assist crime victims and to providing leadership in changing attitudes, policies, and practices to promote justice and healing for all victims of crime.

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)

<http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org>
800-638-8736

Provides national leadership, coordination, and resources to prevent and treat juvenile delinquency, improve the effectiveness and fairness of the juvenile justice system, and address the problem of missing and exploited children.

OJP also consists of seven program offices: Corrections Program Office (CPO), Drug Courts Program Office (DCPO), Executive Office for Weed and Seed (EOWS), Office of the Police Corps and Law Enforcement Education (OPCLEE), Office for Domestic Preparedness (ODP), and Violence Against Women Office (VAWO). Additionally, OJP has an American Indian and Alaska Native Affairs Desk (AI/AN) to improve outreach to Native American communities.

National Institute of Corrections (NIC)

<http://www.nicic.org>
800-877-1461

An agency within the Federal Bureau of Prisons, NIC advances and shapes correctional practice and public policy by responding to the needs of corrections through assistance, collaboration, leadership, and training.

Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS)

<http://www.cops.usdoj.gov>
800-421-6770

Since 1994, COPS has used funding opportunities and innovative problem-solving programs to help the Nation's law enforcement agencies implement a locally defined vision of community policing.

Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP)

<http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov>
800-666-3332

The national source for drug and crime statistics, drug policy, and related information.

Accessing NCJRS Resources Electronically

NCJRS provides publications and a wealth of other information online:

NCJRS World Wide Web

The NCJRS World Wide Web site address is <http://www.ncjrs.org>.

To order publications, go to <http://www.puborder.ncjrs.org>.

To become a registered user of NCJRS, go to <http://puborder.ncjrs.org/register>.

E-mail

To ask a question or to obtain other criminal justice services, send an e-mail to askncjrs@ncjrs.org.

To share your comments, concerns, and suggestions about NCJRS, send an e-mail to tellncjrs@ncjrs.org.

HOW TO USE THIS CATALOG

Criminal justice professionals fighting to stem the tide of drugs and crime in their communities face tough decisions every day. They need the best information available to guide their decisionmaking. OJP, NIC, COPS, and ONDCP help provide that information by putting their research, evaluation, and program development findings and analyses into the hands of those who can apply this knowledge to daily activities. The bimonthly *NCJRS Catalog* is one vehicle for making information available in a timely manner. The *Catalog* contains information on criminal justice publications and other materials available from NCJRS and other sources.

Contents

The *Catalog* contains five sections:

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Obtaining Materials Listed in the Catalog

To obtain materials listed in the *Catalog*, refer to the availability information listed with each item.

For **materials available from NCJRS**, submit an order by using the *NCJRS Catalog* online order form at <http://puborder.ncjrs.org/catalog> or by mailing or faxing the order form at the back of this *Catalog*. NCJRS items in limited supply are not listed on the order form; call or write to place your order, which will be filled on a first-come, first-served basis. Out-of-stock documents may be obtained through inter-library loan or as hardcopy reproductions. For more details on NCJRS ordering options, refer to page 18.

For **materials available from other publishers**, contact the publisher directly at the address or telephone number listed with the title.

The *NCJRS Catalog* is sent free to all registered users. Register online at <http://puborder.ncjrs.org/register> or write or call NCJRS:

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Selected Additions to the NCJRS Document Collection

This section announces new publications and audio-visual materials that keep you up to date on advances in criminal justice. Documents listed are recent additions to the NCJRS Abstracts Database.

The acquisition of a document or the inclusion of a document abstract in the *Catalog* does not constitute an endorsement of the document or its contents by the U.S. Department of Justice.

All publications in the NCJRS abstracts collection may be borrowed through interlibrary loan. (Videos are not available.) Contact your local library for further information.

Selected publications are available as hardcopy reproductions. For availability and applicable fees, contact NCJRS. Publications designated as "available electronically" are accessible via the Internet.

Corrections

Classification of Women Offenders: A National Assessment of Current Practices

Patricia Van Voorhis and Lois Presser
National Institute of Corrections

2001. 48 pp. ACCN 189681

Not available from NCJRS. For availability and ordering information, contact the NIC Information Center (800-877-1461); ask for NIC accession number 017082. *Also available electronically at <http://www.nicic.org/pubs/2001/017082.pdf>.*

Presents the findings of a national assessment of State and Federal practices for classifying women offenders conducted under NIC's Classification of Women Offenders Initiative. Data were collected from correctional administrators and representatives from classification and research offices throughout the 50 States and the Federal Bureau of Prisons, focus groups of prison staff and inmates, and agencies engaged in reforming the classification system. Although many respondents discussed differences between men and women in terms of needs and risk to institutional and public safety, only eight agencies

have incorporated these differences into their prison classification assessments; a few States have designed systems that started with women in mind.

Correctional Health Care: Guidelines for the Management of an Adequate Delivery System—2001 Edition

B. Jaye Anno
National Institute of Corrections

2001. 593 pp. ACCN 195156

Not available from NCJRS. For availability and ordering information, contact the NIC Information Center (800-877-1461); ask for NIC accession number 017521. *Also available electronically on CD-ROM and at <http://www.nicic.org/pubs/2001/017521.htm>.*

Provides jail and prison administrators and correctional health professionals with guidance on

Does Community Prosecution Work?

Community Prosecution Strategies: Measuring Impact (NCJ 192826) examines seven key elements of community prosecution initiatives and proposes a conceptual framework for evaluating such initiatives.

To obtain your copy of this BJA Bulletin, see the ordering instructions on page 18 or view it electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/bja/192826.pdf>.

BJA

correctional health issues, the provision of health services, and directions for future efforts. This comprehensive reference manual updates NIC's 1991 *Prison Health Care: Guidelines for the Management of an Adequate Delivery System* and adds information of use to staff in large jails. Issues addressed include legal and ethical considerations, organizational structure, staffing, programming for special health needs, women's health needs, health promotion, facility planning, data management, quality control, and cost considerations.

Implementing Telemedicine in Correctional Facilities

Peter L. Nacci, C. Allan Turner, Ronald J. Waldron, and Eddie Broyles
National Institute of Justice

2002. 78 pp. NCJ 190310

Available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/pubs-sum/190310.htm>. Also available free from NCJRS. See order form.

Delivers information to assist correctional administrators and others who are interested in implementing telemedicine programs in their facilities. This NIJ Research Report was developed as a result of a U.S. Department of Justice/U.S. Department of Defense project that successfully demonstrated how telemedicine can provide cost-effective, essential health care services for prisoners. The discussion covers issues of concern (e.g., medical conditions, equipment needs, telecommunications requirements) for correctional administrators who must evaluate whether telemedicine is appropriate for their facility. It also describes how to conduct a cost-benefit analysis and includes a number of useful checklists and worksheets to help simplify the decisionmaking process.

Jail Resource Issues: What Every Funding Authority Needs To Know

Gary M. Bowker
National Institute of Corrections

2002. 42 pp. ACCN 195155

Not available from NCJRS. For availability and ordering information, contact the NIC Information Center (800-877-1461); ask for NIC accession number 017372. *Also available electronically at <http://www.nicic.org/pubs/2002/017372.pdf>.*

Describes the roles and responsibilities of funding authorities (e.g., county commissions, municipal councils, tribal councils, and other local governing bodies) regarding the operations of local jails. This NIC guide discusses the jail as a primary function of local government; describes the purpose of the jail and its role in the local criminal justice system; and

outlines such key elements of effective jail operations as staffing, operational directives, and inmate classification, supervision, services and programs, and treatment. Indicators of jail effectiveness, efficiency, and quality also are delineated.

Prison and Jail Inmates at Midyear 2001

Allen J. Beck, Jennifer C. Karberg, and Paige M. Harrison
Bureau of Justice Statistics

2002. 16 pp. NCJ 191702

Available free from NCJRS. See order form. *Also available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/pjim01.htm>.*

Provides figures as of mid-2001 on prison inmates held in private, out-of-State, or Federal facilities and on overall incarceration rates for the Federal system and per 100,000 residents for each State. This BJS Bulletin offers trends since 1990 and percentage changes in prison populations since midyear and yearend 2000. The report includes prison and jail inmate counts by gender, race, and Hispanic origin and jail inmate counts by juvenile status, conviction status, and confinement status. For the first time, the report provides State incarceration rates by gender, race, and Hispanic origin. It also provides findings on rated capacity of local jails, percent of capacity occupied, and capacity added.

Courts

Community Prosecution Strategies: Measuring Impact

John S. Goldkamp, Cheryl Irons-Gwynn, and Doris Weiland
Bureau of Justice Assistance

2002. 12 pp. NCJ 192826

Available free from NCJRS. See order form. *Also available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/bja/192826.pdf>.*

Describes the philosophy behind community prosecution—a distinct departure from the case and conviction orientation of traditional prosecution—and adopts the belief that local crime problems can best be resolved by engaging community members in their solutions. This BJA Bulletin discusses the history of community prosecution and the strategies employed by 18 of the Nation's community prosecution sites. Community prosecution emphasizes the role of prosecutors: They are placed in the community, where their primary responsibility is to improve the quality of life for residents by addressing crime problems in specific neighborhoods or other geographical areas.

Criminal Justice Research

Second Annual National Conference on Science and the Law: Summary of Proceedings

National Institute of Justice

2002. 49 pp. NCJ 191717

Available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/pubs-sum/191717.htm>. Also available free from NCJRS. See order form.

Summarizes presentations and discussions by members of the scientific, legal, and academic communities intended to promote an understanding of science among legal professionals and of the legal system among scientists. This NIJ Research Forum explores education and training in the forensic sciences; changing standards of admissibility; concerns surrounding risk assessment and predictions of dangerousness; expert testimony and the role of judges,

jurors, and attorneys; DNA evidence as it is currently used and how it may be used in the future; conflicting views of what constitutes scientific knowledge; and changes in the treatment of evidence admitted to the court, as illustrated by discussions of the Clutter murder case of the 1960s.

Drugs and Crime

Toward a Drugs and Crime Research Agenda for the 21st Century

National Institute of Justice

2002. NCJ 194616

Available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/drugscime/194616.htm>. Print edition is forthcoming.

Presents the three commissioned papers from the 2001 Drugs and Crime Research Forum, which set an agenda to guide future research on the nexus between drugs and crime. The papers explore the

A new publication from the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services

Law Enforcement Technology: How to Plan, Buy, and Use It Successfully



Law Enforcement Technology: How to Plan, Buy, and Use It Successfully focuses on how successful technology implementation enhances community policing and builds relationships with the community.

Obtain your copy of this report at <http://www.cops.usdoj.gov> or by calling the U.S. Department of Justice Response Center (800-421-6770).



COPS

www.cops.usdoj.gov

tensions between the medical and social science models of research, the possibility of applying the rubrics of public health research, the usefulness of the tripartite classification of the drugs-violence connection, and the implications of changes in drug policy. In addition to the papers, this NIJ Special Report provides an introduction, summary of proceedings, forum agenda, and list of the forum participants. The forum was sponsored by NIJ and the National Institute on Drug Abuse.

Juvenile Justice

2002 National Missing Children's Day

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

2002. Web page.

Available electronically at http://www.ojjdp.ncjrs.org/missing/2002_nmcd/index.html.

Commemorates the 20th anniversary of the Missing Children's Act by providing the full text of remarks presented at OJJDP's 2002 National Missing Children's Day ceremony. In his remarks, OJJDP Administrator J. Robert Flores elaborated on this year's Missing Children's Day theme, "20 Years of Searching To Bring Our Missing Children Home," and highlighted preliminary results from OJJDP's second National Incidence Studies of Missing, Abducted, Runaway, and Thrownaway Children. Jay Stephens, Associate Attorney General, and Bruce Gephardt, Assistant Director of Criminal Investigation for the FBI, delivered additional remarks. The Web page also features a description and photographs of the day's events.

America's Children: Key National Indicators of Well-Being 2002

Federal Interagency Forum on Child and Family Statistics

2002. 127 pp. NCJ 195647

Available only electronically at <http://www.childstats.gov/americaschildren>.

Presents a compendium of indicators drawn from the latest official data to illustrate the challenges facing the Nation's youth. The report, the sixth in this annual series, cites 24 indicators to depict the well-being of children in such areas as economic security, health, behavior and social environment, and education. This edition also features information about children with at least one foreign-born parent.

Law Enforcement

Police Department Information Systems Technology Enhancement Project—ISTEP

Terence Dunworth, Gary Cordner, Jack Greene, Timothy Bynum, Scott Decker, Thomas Rich, Shawn Ward, and Vince Webb

Office of Community Oriented Policing Services

2000. 172 pp. ACCN 194045

Not available from NCJRS. For availability and ordering information, contact the U.S. Department of Justice Response Center (800-421-6770). *Also available electronically at http://www.usdoj.gov/cops/cp_resources/pubs_ppse/istep.htm.*

Examines the planning, acquisition processes, uses, and applications of information technology and its role in advancing the practice of community policing in five police agencies (Tempe, AZ; San Diego, CA; Hartford, CT; Reno, NV; and Charlotte-Mecklenburg, NC). Based on several factors derived from the case studies of these agencies, successful implementation of technology relies on community interface, interorganizational links, work-group facilitation, environmental scanning, problem orientation, area accountability, and strategic management. A cross-agency analysis concluded that these domains were developed unevenly, if at all. The data in this report result from ISTEP, a project that focuses on increasing the use of information and information technology in police departments in support of community- and problem-oriented policing.

Reference and Statistics

Characteristics of Drivers Stopped by Police, 1999

Erica Leah Schmitt, Patrick A. Langan, and Matthew R. Durose

Bureau of Justice Statistics

2002. 26 pp. NCJ 191548

Available free from NCJRS. See order form. *Also available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/cdsp99.htm>.*

Highlights data on the nature and characteristics of traffic stops, as collected in the 1999 Police-Public Contact Survey. Tables present detailed demographic

characteristics of the 19.3 million drivers stopped by police in 1999. Drivers stopped one time over a 12-month period are compared with drivers stopped two or more times across gender, age, and race/ethnicity. This BJS report also examines driver responses regarding the traffic stop, speeding, searches conducted by police, arrest, and use of force. In 1999, slightly more than 6 percent of traffic stops involved a search of the driver, the vehicle, or both.

Chemical Facility Vulnerability Assessment Methodology

National Institute of Justice

2002. NCJ 195171

Available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/pubs-sum/195171.htm>. Print edition is forthcoming.

Presents a prototype methodology to identify and assess potential security threats, risks, and vulnerabilities in U.S. chemical facilities and to guide the industry in making security improvements at their facilities. Developed in collaboration with the U.S. Department of Energy's Sandia National Laboratories, the methodology focuses primarily on terrorist or criminal actions that could have significant national impact, such as the loss of chemicals vital to the national defense or economy or the release of hazardous chemicals causing serious injuries or fatalities among employees and nearby populations. This NIJ Special Report primarily addresses physical security at fixed sites and does not address cyber- or transportation security issues.

Guide for the Selection of Communication Equipment for Emergency First Responders, NIJ Guide 104-00 (Volumes I and II)

Alim A. Fatah, John A. Barrett, Richard D. Arcilesi, Jr., Patrick S. Scolla, Charlotte H. Lattin, and Susan D. Fortner

National Institute of Justice

2002. 68 pp. NCJ 191160 (Volume I)

2002. 436 pp. NCJ 191161 (Volume II)

Available only electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/pubs-sum/191160.htm>.

Provides emergency first responders with information on how to evaluate and select communication equipment for use in conjunction with chemical and biological protective clothing and respiratory equipment. Volume I includes information obtained via extensive literature searches and market surveys and is supplemented with test data from other sources, such as the U.S. Department of Defense, when available. It also presents an overview of communications systems and discusses equipment characteristics and performance parameters.

Volume II contains manufacturer-supplied details for the 181 items referenced in Volume I.

Introductory Guide to Crime Analysis and Mapping

Rachel Boba

Office of Community Oriented Policing Services

2001. 74 pp. ACCN 194685

Available only electronically at http://www.usdoj.gov/cops/pdf/cp_resources/crime_mapping_news/Introductory_Guide_to_Crime_Analysis_and_Mapping.pdf.

Converts the information presented in the Introduction to Crime Analysis Mapping and Problem Solving training course, which was conducted by members of the Police Foundation's Crime Mapping Laboratory in 2001, into a succinct and readable report, making it available to a larger audience than was reached during the training session. It is intended to provide initial guidance to those just entering the field or reference to current crime analysts and other law enforcement analysts. The format of the document loosely follows the format of the training presentation, yet functions as a complete and separate reference.

Laboratory Auditing and Accreditation: A CD-Based Workshop

National Institute of Justice

2002. CD-ROM. NCJ 193750

Available free from NCJRS. Call or write for a copy.

Contains five modules designed to help laboratories understand the American Society of Crime Laboratory Directors/Laboratory Directors Board's (ASCLD/LAB®s) accreditation process and how to meet its established standards. Decisions about guilt or innocence may be based on crime laboratory results, either alone or in combination with other evidence. The accreditation process works to ensure that the results are reliable and accurate. This NIJ CD-ROM also presents exercises to help laboratories understand nonconformance issues, a list of resources for further assistance, and a glossary of terms.

Summary of State Sex Offender Registries, 2001

Devon B. Adams

Bureau of Justice Statistics

2002. 12 pp. NCJ 192265

Available free from NCJRS. See order form. Also available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/ssor01.htm>.

Summarizes information on the status of sex offender registries in the 50 States and the District of Columbia as they operated in February 2001. This BJS Fact Sheet, which updates the original *Summary of State Sex Offender Registries: Automation and Operation 1998*, presents data on the organizational location of State registries; the number of offenders in the registries; the level of automation and capability to receive, store, and transmit fingerprints; whether DNA samples are included in registration procedures; and community notification procedures, including the use of the Internet to post information on registered offenders.

Survey of State Procedures Related to Firearm Sales, Midyear 2001

*The Regional Justice Information Service
Bureau of Justice Statistics*

2002. 98 pp. NCJ 192065

Available free from NCJRS. See order form. Also available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/ssprfs01.htm>.

Provides an overview of the firearm check procedures in each State and State interaction with the



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- ★ *Fax:* 301-519-5212
- ★ *Mail:* NCJRS, P.O. Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20850-6000

To ensure that your information needs are met, please consider the following questions before submitting your query:

- ★ What specific information are you looking for?
- ★ How will the information be used?
- ★ What is your deadline?

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Take a Break...Let NCJRS's Reference and Referral Services Work for You.

National Instant Criminal Background Check System operated by the FBI. This BJS report is the result of data collections that focus on the number of firearm purchase applications received, the number rejected, the reason(s) for rejections, and other processing information. The report is one of a series of documents published through the BJS Firearm Inquiry Statistics project, which is part of the BJS National Criminal History Records Improvement Program.

Victims

Hispanic Victims of Violent Crime, 1993–2000

Callie Marie Rennison
Bureau of Justice Statistics

2002. 8 pp. NCJ 191208

Available free from NCJRS. See order form. Also available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/hvvc00.htm>.

Examines violent crimes committed against Hispanic victims, including rape, sexual assault, robbery, and aggravated or simple assault. Crime victimizations of Hispanics are compared with those of whites, blacks, American Indians, and Asians. Persons of Hispanic origin in 2000 experienced 11 percent of all violent crime against persons age 12 or older in the United States. Additional findings include 1993–2000 victimization rates by victim characteristics (e.g., gender, age, marital status,

household income, and location of residence) and crime characteristics (e.g., victim-offender relationship, presence of weapons, injuries and medical treatment, alcohol/drug use of offender, and reporting violence to the police). This report also is available in Spanish; see <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/abstract/vhcv00.htm>.

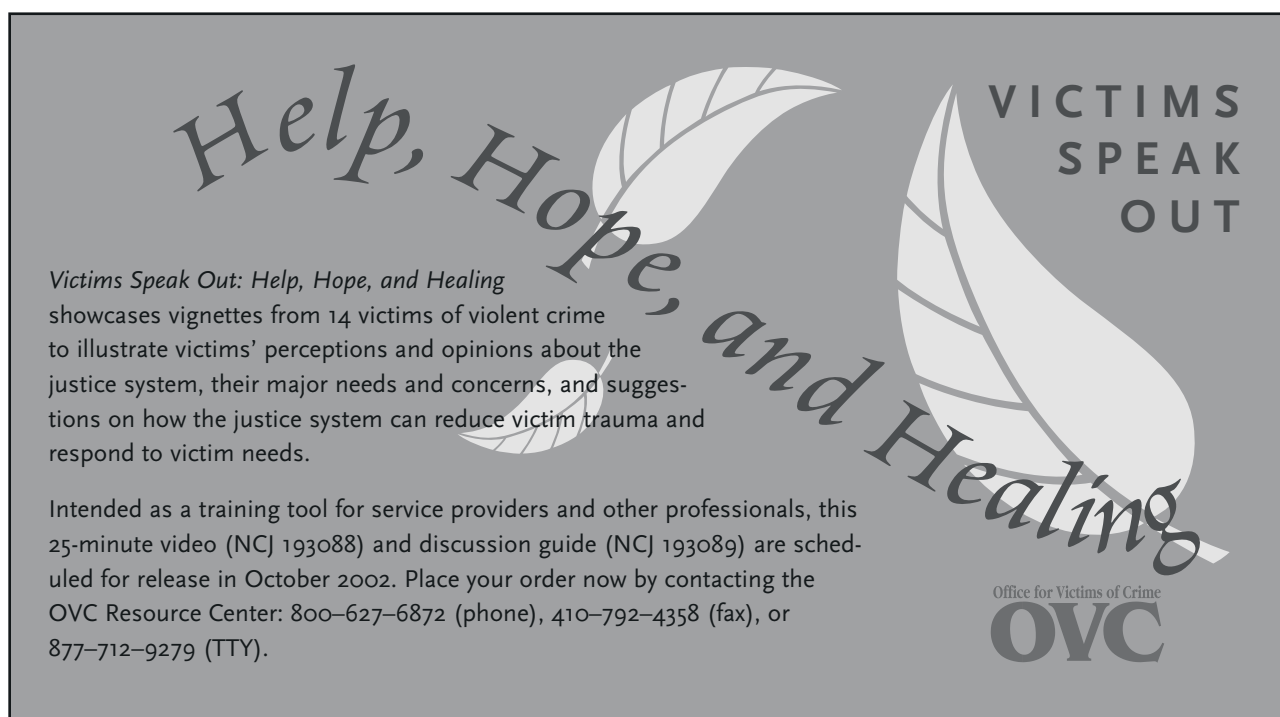
Making Collaboration Work—Experiences of Denver Victim Services 2000

Marti Kovener, Erin Stark, and Bill Woodward
Office for Victims of Crime

2002. 12 pp. NCJ 194177

Available free from NCJRS. See order form. Also available electronically at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/publications/bulletins/mcwedvs2000>.

Documents the planning phase and the most important factors contributing to the success of the interdisciplinary, collaborative Denver Victim Services 2000 (VS2000) project. This OVC Bulletin, one of a series of reports on the project, discusses Denver's experiences for the benefit of other communities as they work on collaboration-building efforts. The Bulletin describes VS2000 initiatives and illustrates the differences between networking, coordination, cooperation, and collaboration. The importance of a shared vision; a collaborative planning process; strong leadership; clear goals; a diverse, results-driven structure for planning and implementation; and internal support and recognition are highlighted. —◆



Help, Hope, and Healing

VICTIMS SPEAK OUT

Victims Speak Out: Help, Hope, and Healing showcases vignettes from 14 victims of violent crime to illustrate victims' perceptions and opinions about the justice system, their major needs and concerns, and suggestions on how the justice system can reduce victim trauma and respond to victim needs.

Intended as a training tool for service providers and other professionals, this 25-minute video (NCJ 193088) and discussion guide (NCJ 193089) are scheduled for release in October 2002. Place your order now by contacting the OVC Resource Center: 800-627-6872 (phone), 410-792-4358 (fax), or 877-712-9279 (TTY).

Office for Victims of Crime
OVC

JUSTICE IN THE JOURNALS

This section is designed to acquaint NCJRS users with research information published in recent criminal justice periodicals. Many projects funded by Office of Justice Programs agencies, the National Institute of Corrections, the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services, and the Office of National Drug Control Policy are discussed in scholarly and professional journals. This section also highlights such articles.

Journal of Interpersonal Violence

Volume 17, Number 2, February 2002

Not available from NCJRS. Order from Sage Publications, Inc., 2455 Teller Road, Thousand Oaks, CA 91320 (800-818-7243). Annual subscriptions: \$150 individual, \$605 institutional. Add \$48 for subscriptions outside the United States.

"Abuse by Siblings and Subsequent Experiences of Violence Within the Dating Relationship" by Catherine J. Simonelli, Thomas Mullis, Ann N. Elliot, and Thomas W. Pierce (pp. 103-121). Examines the association between received physical, emotional, and sexual abuse by siblings and later physical, emotional, and sexual aggression in the dating relationship and compares these findings with the association of parental abuse and dating violence. Using a sample of 120 undergraduate college students, this study found that sibling abuse, like parental abuse, significantly influences a child's development, and when siblings are violent, the child may learn that violence is an acceptable means of dealing with others. Dating violence by males was associated with abuse by older and younger siblings; dating violence by females was associated only with abuse by older siblings. Additionally, male dating violence was tied to previous abuse by siblings, whereas female dating violence was closely linked to previous abuse by parents. Both emotional and physical abuse from parents and siblings were correlated with some type of dating violence. Sibling sexual aggression was not associated with any type of expressed or received dating violence in men or women.


The American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse

Volume 28, Number 1, 2002

Not available from NCJRS. Order from Marcel Dekker, Inc., P.O. Box 5005, Monticello, NY 12701 (800-228-1160). Annual subscriptions: \$860 institu-

tional. Add \$17 for subscriptions outside the United States. Contact Marcel Dekker for individual subscription prices.

"The Relationship Between the Consumption of Various Drugs by Adolescents and Their Academic Achievement" by William H. Jeynes (pp. 15-35). Assesses the relationship between academic achievement and marijuana, cocaine, alcohol, and cigarette consumption patterns among adolescents using data from the National Education Longitudinal Survey (NELS). Results indicate that increased frequency of cigarette smoking and being under the influence of marijuana, cocaine, and alcohol frequently affected adolescent academic achievement. When all types of drug consumption were examined together, cigarette smoking and being drunk or under the influence of alcohol at school produced the most consistent statistically significant effects. When examined separately, being under the influence of marijuana and cocaine also had consistent statistically significant effects on academic achievement. The authors stress that other active factors in a person's



A Resourceful Source of Resources...

BJA's 2002 publications catalog conveniently lists products currently available from BJA. From adjudication to grant programs to law enforcement, this catalog points you to valuable BJA resources.

BJA Publications 2002 (BC 000665) is available free from NCJRS. See the order form in the back of this Catalog.

BJA

life should be considered when analyzing academic achievement and that excessive drug consumption is rarely the primary cause.

Homicide Studies

Volume 6, Number 1, February 2002

Not available from NCJRS. Order from Sage Publications, Inc., 2455 Teller Road, Thousand Oaks, CA 91320 (800-818-7243). Annual subscriptions: \$72 individual, \$335 institutional. Add \$16 for subscriptions outside the United States.

"Administrative Control and Inmate Homicide" by Michael D. Reisig (pp. 84-103). Uses a sample of 298 adult, higher custody prisons in the United States to assess the association between administrative control and inmate-on-inmate homicide. Results

indicate that prisons experiencing conflict between the administration and frontline staff and prisons with higher proportions of the inmate populations involved with gangs and/or hate groups are significantly more likely to report homicides than facilities where official authority is exercised successfully. Facilities where a homicide had taken place reported that a lower percentage of disciplinary tickets were upheld by the prison administration, which suggests that a rift between frontline personnel and managerial staff increases the likelihood of both collective disorders and inmate homicide. Such results indicate that calls to give greater importance to administrative action in prisons should not be casually dismissed. The study did not support the hypothesis that turnover among the officer corps is related to prison violence; this raises the question of whether officer turnover is an appropriate measure of administrative control. —◆



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SPOTLIGHT ON . . .

Substance Abuse Prevention and Education

This section of the *NCJRS Catalog* highlights publications, Web-based resources, and organizations and agencies that address key issues related to crime, public safety, and drug policy. Each issue of the *Catalog* showcases a new topic. Information in this section does not necessarily reflect the official position of the U.S. Department of Justice. Products listed with a BC, FS, or NCJ number can be ordered from NCJRS; call 800-851-3420 or place an order at www.ncjrs.org/puborder. Please be sure to indicate the product title and number. Electronic availability is indicated, if applicable.

Substance Abuse Intervention: The Earlier, the Better

Current research on the state of substance use in the United States is promising yet disparate. Findings from the 2000 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse (NHSDA) indicate that the percentage of the population (both adults and juveniles) using illicit drugs did not change from 1999 to 2000 (6.3 percent in both years). Beyond age 20, rates generally

declined with age; however, adults age 40 to 44 were an exception to this pattern, with rates higher than those 35 to 39 years old.

Echoing trends of the NHSDA, the December 2001 edition of *Monitoring the Future*, an annual survey from the University of Michigan that measures drug use among American youth, found that drug use among 8th, 10th, and 12th graders in the United States was stable but hovering near record highs. More than 50 percent of high school seniors experimented with illegal drugs at least once prior to graduation. This situation is not new, as substance use continues to be accepted by our Nation's youth.

Substance use prevention and education early in life are integral to reversing such trends and ideology. Two entities are key to prevention and education: public-private initiatives and personal stakeholders. According to ONDCP's *National Drug Control Strategy: FY 2003 Budget Summary*, the Federal Government is allocating approximately \$2.5 billion for drug prevention initiatives and research during fiscal year

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Results from State-level crime trends database Query date: January 24, 2002

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Definitions. Also see notes at the end of the page.

Reported crime in United States-Total

		Number of offenses reported				
		Violent crime				
		Violent crime total	Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	Forcible rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault
Year	Population					
1990	248,709,873	1,820,130	23,440	102,560	639,270	1,054,860
1991	252,177,000	1,911,770	24,700	106,590	687,730	1,092,740
1992	255,082,000	1,932,270	23,760	109,060	672,480	1,126,970

2003. Funding will support such major initiatives as the Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Program, the National Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign, the Drug-Free Communities Support Program, and Drug-Free Workplace programs. These prevention programs often impart factual, research-based drug education, teach drug-refusal skills, and highlight self-worth among young people.

ONDCP and the U.S. Departments of Education, Health and Human Services, and Justice have developed research-based prevention principles and general guidelines on which prevention programs can be based, including—

- Addressing population-specific risk and protective factors.
- Using previously effective approaches.
- Intervening early, at important stages and transitions, and in appropriate settings and domains.

The most important factor in the prevention/education process, however, may be support and direction from parents and other caregivers (e.g., school and faith-based organizations and civic groups). According to the 2001 Partnership Attitude Tracking Study, a survey from Partnership for a Drug-Free America, children whose parents (or grandparents) taught them about the dangers of drugs were 36 percent less likely to smoke marijuana, 50 percent less likely to use inhalants, 56 percent less likely to use cocaine, and 65 percent less likely to use LSD than children whose parents (grandparents) did not teach them about such dangers.

The following resources present a brief, concise look at some of the most up-to-date federally sponsored research on drug-prevention practices and highlight education materials for personal stakeholders.

Publications

General Resources

Anti-Drug Posters

Available electronically at <http://www.mediacampaign.org/order/orderposters.asp>.

Highlights topics from a variety of ONDCP drug prevention and education campaigns, including the Children of Substance Abusers initiative and the Anti-Drug initiative.

Monitoring the Future National Results on Adolescent Drug Use: Overview of Key Findings, 2001

Available electronically at <http://monitoringthefuture.org/pubs/monographs/overview2001.pdf>.

Presents an overview of findings from the Monitoring the Future study's 2001 nationwide survey of 8th-, 10th-, and 12th-grade students.

National Drug Control Strategy, 2002 (NCJ 192260)

Available electronically at <http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/publications/policy/03ndcs/index.html>.

Provides an overview of continued efforts by the Federal Government to further the goals of the National Drug Control Strategy, which focuses on shrinking America's demand for drugs through prevention, treatment, and supply reduction.

National Drug Control Strategy: FY 2003 Budget Summary (NCJ 192261)

Available electronically at <http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/publications/pdf/budget2002.pdf>.

Summarizes monetary allocations designated for various drug-control activities in the President's fiscal year 2003 budget for the National Drug Control Strategy.

Partnership Attitude Tracking Study (PATS), 2001

Available electronically at http://www.drugfreeamerica.org/Templates/National_Surveys.asp.

Presents results from a study that monitors drug-related behavior and attitudes of children, teens, and adults.

Summary of Findings from the 2000 National Household Survey on Drug Abuse

Available electronically at <http://www.samhsa.gov/oas/NHSDA/2kNHSDA/2kNHSDA.htm>.

Provides national estimates on rates of use, numbers of users, and other measures related to illicit drugs, alcohol, cigarettes, and other forms of tobacco in the civilian, noninstitutionalized population of the United States ages 12 or older.

Prevention Research

Evidence-Based Principles for Substance Abuse Prevention (NCJ 186164, English; NCJ 186165, Spanish)

Available electronically at http://www.ncjrs.org/ondcppubs/publications/prevent/evidence_based_eng.html (English) and http://www.ncjrs.org/ondcppubs/publications/prevent/evidence_based_sp.html (Spanish).

Presents drug-prevention principles drawn from literature reviews and federally supported guidelines on which prevention programming can be based.

Helping Youth Navigate the Media Age: A New Approach to Drug Prevention (NCJ 192736)

Available electronically at http://www.mediacampaign.org/kidsteens/media_age.pdf.

Explores the media literacy approach to drug prevention, which is the ability to filter hundreds of messages portrayed in the media by asking questions, and identifies challenges and opportunities to advance this approach.

Preventing Drug Use Among Children and Adolescents: A Research-Based Guide (NCJ 165365)

Available electronically at <http://www.nida.nih.gov/prevention/prevopen.html>.

Provides research-based concepts and information to further efforts being made to develop and carry out effective drug abuse prevention programs.

Promising Strategies to Reduce Substance Abuse (NCJ 183152)

Available electronically at <http://www.ncjrs.org/pdffiles1/ojp/183152.pdf>.

Highlights specific drug prevention/education strategies designed to break the drug-crime cycle

by combining drug prevention, treatment, and enforcement activities.

Resources for Communities

Manual para la Comunidad Hispano/Latina (Toolkit for Hispanic/Latino Community Groups)

Available electronically at <http://www.health.org/initiatives/hisplatino/community/toolkiteng.htm> (English) and <http://www.health.org/initiatives/hisplatino/community/toolkitspan.htm> (Spanish).

Discusses how Hispanic/Latino community groups can organize their communities to combat the problems of alcohol and drug use among youth.

Media Tool Kit for Anti-Drug Action (NCJ 182318)

Available electronically at <http://www.mediacampaign.org/mediatoolkit/index.html>.

Informs interested individuals and organizations on how to participate in ONDCP's National Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign, including ideas for engaging the community in a campaign, materials for contacting the media, and sample handouts and camera-ready art.

Bridging the Gap Between Research and Practice:

The Sixth Annual International Mapping and Analysis for Public Safety (MAPS) Conference

Dates: December 8–11, 2002

Location: Marriott City Center, Denver, Colorado

The conference, sponsored by NIJ's MAPS program (formerly the Crime Mapping Research Center), delivers—

- ★ At least 64 plenary sessions, panels, and workshops.
- ★ Presentations by more than 75 leading experts.
- ★ More than 15 exhibitors specializing in geographic information systems and related technology.

Four postconference, hands-on training classes also are offered on such topics as ArcView®, MapInfo®, and crime mapping for managers. Offered by the National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Center, these classes will be held December 11 and 12. Seats are limited and acceptance will be on a first-come, first-served basis.

NIJ

For more details on the conference, including registration and postconference training, see <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/maps>.

Resources for Parents and Caregivers

Family Skills Training for Parents and Caregivers (NCJ 180140)

Available electronically at <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/substancesum.html#180140>.

Presents information about the Strengthening Families Program, which is based on the belief that the most effective interventions build parent, child, and family skills.

Functional Family Therapy (NCJ 184743)

Available electronically at <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/delinqsum.html#184743>.

Chronicles the evolution, core principles, goals, techniques, and research foundation of Functional Family Therapy, a family-based drug and violence prevention program.

Growing Up Drug-Free: A Parent's Guide to Prevention

Available electronically at http://www.ed.gov/offices/OESE/SDFS/parents_guide.

Offers advice to parents for guiding preschool- to high-school-age children as they form attitudes about drug use and provides answers to children's questions about drug-related subjects.

Keeping Your Kids Drug-Free: A How-to Guide for Parents and Other Caregivers (NCJ 190360)

Available electronically at <http://www.theantidrug.com/pdfs/version3general.pdf>.

Provides parents and caregivers with real-life tips on how to keep kids drug free.

Keeping Youth Drug Free: A Guide for Parents, Grandparents, Elders, Mentors, and Other Caregivers

Available electronically at <http://www.health.org/govpubs/PHD711/index.htm>.

Gives parents and other guardians information on drugs of abuse, reasons for youth drug use, and methods that can be used to prevent youth drug use.

Marijuana: Facts Parents Need to Know (NCJ 179020, English; NCJ 179021, Spanish)

Available electronically at <http://www.nida.nih.gov/MarijBroch/MarijparentsN.html> (English) and <http://www.nida.nih.gov/MarijBroch/Spanish/Marijparents-sp.html> (Spanish).

Informs parents about marijuana, describes its effects, and lists prevention resources.

Parenting Skills: 21 Tips and Ideas to Help You Make a Difference (NCJ 178909, English; BC 000635, Spanish)

Available electronically at <http://www.theantidrug.com/pdfs/broch.pdf> (English) and <http://207.21.192.82/images/span.pdf> (Spanish).

Provides parents with tips on parenting skills that guide their children away from drug use, including time considerations, proper communication, and setting limits on behavior.

Parents Matter: Tips for Raising Teenagers (NCJ 186872)

Available electronically at <http://www.teenpregnancy.org/resources/reading/pdf/whouse.pdf>.

Provides parents with tips on how to develop close relationships with their children, promote their adolescents' talents and skills, and guide them toward healthy development and away from alcohol or drug use, violence, trouble in school, smoking, and sex.

Preparing for the Drug Free Years (NCJ 173408)

Available electronically at <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/substancesum.html#173408>.

Provides information about a class that teaches parents how to keep their 8- to 14-year-old children from becoming involved with drugs.

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Resources for Professionals

Lawyers and Substance Abuse Prevention: Your Guide for Action (NCJ 184936)

Available electronically at <http://www.mediacampaign.org/publications/aba/aba.html>.

Identifies the far-reaching consequences of substance abuse and provides tips on how lawyers can become an integral part of a client's substance abuse resolution.

Resources for Teachers and Coaches

The Coach's Playbook Against Drugs (NCJ 173393)

Available electronically at <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/pubs/substancesum.html#173393>.

Provides athletic coaches at middle schools, junior high schools, and high schools with information on how to educate athletes about the dangers of using drugs.

Media Literacy for Drug Prevention (NCJ 184737)

Available electronically at <http://www.nytimes.com/learning/teachers/NIE/medialiteracy>.

Offers lessons for middle school educators to present to students that will help them sort out the messages created by the media, particularly those about illegal drug use.

Team Sports Participation and Substance Abuse Among Youths

Available electronically at http://www.samhsa.gov/oas/2k2/athletes/athletes_DrugUse.cfm.

Presents data showing the prevalence of drug use among youth who participate in high school athletics.

Web-Based Resources

Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP)

<http://www.samhsa.gov/centers/csap/csap.html>

CSAP is the sole Federal agency responsible for improving accessibility and quality of substance abuse prevention services. CSAP provides national leadership in the development of policies, programs, and services to prevent the onset of illegal drug use and underage use of alcohol and tobacco and reduce the negative consequences of substance use. The CSAP Web site contains funding summaries and prevention resources by State; lists of

CSAP's model programs that have been tested in communities and schools across America, prevention partners, and training and technical assistance resources; and information about public education programs.

Drug-Free Communities Support Program (DFCSP)

<http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/dfcs/index.html>

DFCSP is an anti-drug program directed by ONDCP in partnership with OJJDP. The program provides grants of up to \$100,000 to community coalitions with the goal of mobilizing the community to prevent the abuse of alcohol, tobacco, illicit drugs, and inhalants among youth. Applications for grants are accepted from community coalitions whose members have worked together on substance abuse reduction initiatives for more than 6 months. The funds can be used by coalitions to strengthen coordination and prevention efforts, encourage citizen participation, and disseminate information.

National Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign

<http://www.mediacampaign.org>

ONDCP's Media Campaign is a multidimensional effort designed to educate and empower youth to reject illicit drugs. Using a variety of media, the campaign reaches parents and youth through public service announcements, school-based education materials, Web sites, and brochures. The campaign's Web site contains an ad gallery that provides links to TV, radio, print, and downloadable Internet banner ads. The site also contains news, publications, and additional related resources.

Safe and Drug-Free Schools (SDFS) Program

<http://www.ed.gov/offices/OESE/SDFS/index.html>

The U.S. Department of Education's SDFS program is the Federal Government's primary vehicle for reducing drug, alcohol, and tobacco use and violence through education and prevention activities in U.S. schools. The program allocates funds through various grants for a wide range of school- and community-based education and prevention activities (e.g., expanding physical education, after-school, and elementary school counseling programs). In an attempt to keep schools informed about effective programs used across the country, the SDFS Web site also contains descriptions and/or contact information on 9 exemplary and 33 promising school-based programs that promote healthy students and safe, disciplined, and drug-free schools.

Become a part of the "spotlight" feature; submit your topics of interest for consideration to tellncjrs@ncjrs.org.

GRANTS AND FUNDING

This section of the *Catalog* highlights grants and funding awarded recently by the Office of Justice Programs bureaus, as well as recently completed final technical reports that result from these grants and are maintained in the NCJRS Abstracts Database.

Final Technical Reports

Diffusion Processes in Homicide by Alfred Blumstein and Jacqueline Cohen. NCJ 193425. National Institute of Justice, 1999. 16 pp. Grant number 95-IJ-CX-0005.

Offers a general overview of research on the diffusive relationships that participation in crack drug markets and gangs and involvement with guns have on youth homicide. Crack markets and youth gangs contributed to the rise in youth violence in the late 1980s both by participant activity and by serving as a vehicle for gun diffusion among youth. Research found little overlap of drug and gang involvement in the same homicide and little evidence that the occurrence of one increases the likelihood of the other. Although results varied across cities, youth homicides tended to rise approximately 3 years after an increase in youth involvement in crack markets. A reduction in the number of weapons arrests, which peaked in 1993 among juveniles, clearly was an important factor in the decline of youth homicide by the mid-1990s.

Evaluation of a Comprehensive Intervention Strategy in Public Housing by Denise E. Stevens. NCJ 193424. National Institute of Justice, 2001. 194 pp. Grant number 98-IJ-CX-0053.

Presents findings from an intervention strategy aimed at reducing substance use/abuse and related correlates (e.g., crime, poverty, violence, HIV) in a sample of at-risk families living in a housing project in New Haven, Connecticut. The multifaceted strategy, Families F.I.R.S.T. (Families In Recovery Stay Together), is a collaborative effort between the City of New Haven and the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation that combines law enforcement and onsite substance abuse and family support services to meet the needs of individuals living in high-crime public housing. This report evaluates the intervention strategy from 1998 to 2000 and presents lessons learned, strengths, limitations, ongoing challenges, and policy implications. For example, the program resulted in improved safety and a significant decrease in crime and substance-related activities.

Survey of Sentencing Practices: Truth-in-Sentencing Reform in Massachusetts by Massachusetts Sentencing Commission. NCJ 193406. National Institute of Justice, 2000. 80 pp. Grant number 96-CE-VX-0011.

Compares sentencing patterns before and after Chapter 432, a Massachusetts law passed in 1993 that establishes a more truthful relationship between the sentence imposed and time served. Among other provisions, Chapter 432 eliminates the split sentence to the State prison and statutory good time and reduces the minimum allowable State prison sentence from 2½ years to 1 year for certain felonies. Under the new law, expected time served was closer to the sentence imposed; however, some unintended consequences resulted. For example, those sentenced to correctional facilities were expected to serve longer penalties than those sentenced under the previous law. —◆

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MATERIALS AVAILABLE FREE**Corrections**

- ☐ **01 NCJ 190310.** Implementing Telemedicine in Correctional Facilities (NIJ). See p. 5.
- ☐ **02 NCJ 191702.** Prison and Jail Inmates at Midyear 2001 (BJS). See p. 5.

Courts

- ☐ **03 NCJ 192826.** Community Prosecution Strategies: Measuring Impact (BJA). See pp. 4 and 5.

Criminal Justice Research

- ☐ **04 NCJ 191717.** Second Annual National Conference on Science and the Law: Summary of Proceedings (NIJ). See p. 6.

Reference and Statistics

- ☐ **05 BC 000665.** BJA Publications 2002 (BJA). See p. 11.
- ☐ **06 NCJ 191548.** Characteristics of Drivers Stopped by Police, 1999 (BJS). See p. 7.
- ☐ **07 NCJ 192265.** Summary of State Sex Offender Registries, 2001 (BJS). See p. 8.
- ☐ **08 NCJ 192065.** Survey of State Procedures Related to Firearm Sales, Midyear 2001 (BJS). See p. 9.

Victims

- ☐ **09 NCJ 191208.** Hispanic Victims of Violent Crime, 1993–2000 (BJS). See p. 10.
- ☐ **10 NCJ 194177.** Making Collaboration Work—Experiences of Denver Victim Services 2000 (OVC). See p. 10.

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